

OHIO SOLDIERS.

THE LARGEST PROVISION MADE BY HER STATE LAWS

For the Relief of Indigent Soldiers and Their Families—Together with a Few Suggestions by an Ohio Veteran.

[From a Personal Letter.]
GALDWELL (O.), Nov. 23, 1887.—As a former resident of Ohio, you might be interested, and through your paper, your readers also, in the provision made by the laws of Ohio for the financial relief of your poor comrades and their families. And it is because I believed that I have undertaken this letter and send it to you for publication in your paper, if you think it deserves such honor.

We have soldiers' homes—two of them in Ohio: one sustained by the Government of the United States and the other by the State alone. There is also at Xenia a home for soldiers' orphans. These three asylums for the wretched soldier and his unfortunate children have done and are doing much to alleviate suffering and provide for the wants of these poor classes most abundantly. They have a capacity to care for at least 6000 poor veterans and 1200 soldiers' orphans, and of late applications for admission to each have so increased that thousands more are excluded for want of room for every one of these institutions is kept full all the time. Dying time has nearly come to our old soldiers. So swift has been the flight of time that but few persons were left in the patriot army of 1861 often to consider how old and poor the boys in blue are generally getting to be.

In our G. A. R. post we had thirteen years between deaths, but when "the boys" began to go they went fast, and we had two funerals in a week, and each member died in one year. But this is not all, though it is suggestive of what follows. The disabilities of the surviving veterans are generally with time. As Logan used to say so often, "It is the soldier's lot to live poor and die poor." A large proportion of the old men get no pension, or what amounts to the same thing, \$3 or \$4 per month, and having no property for the most part, and being so badly afflicted with rheumatism, incurable diseases, daily growing worse, they cannot earn a living, and so suffer constantly, especially in winter, for even the common necessities of life.

When such a darker chapter opens, and the dependent family are reduced to the condition of

Soldiers who have good wives and children—and by the way, did you ever notice that the soldier boys of 1861 picked up the best women in the world?—these cannot leave their families and shut themselves up in soldiers' homes. So they grin and bear it the best they can, and the only relief they used to get was from the Soldiers' Relief Fund, it too, was the contributions of soldiers themselves poor generally, and with us in Ohio, I know, our relief fund was generally empty, or nearly so, and wholly insufficient to meet the growing demands upon it. Something had to be done, and the great patriotic State of Ohio did it promptly, liberally and cheerfully, as it always did in every patriotic work. A law passed the General Assembly of Ohio in 1886—and it is to that I have been coming all the time in this letter—which provided fully for the relief of all indigent soldiers and their families outside of these homes. It directed the levy of one-tenth of a mill on every dollar's worth of taxable property in the State—increased to three-tenths of a mill last winter—"for the relief of poor and indigent soldiers and their dependent relatives." It is a noble law. Since its passage I know that what suffering and privation it has not alleviated or prevented.

Every county has a share of this fund proportionate to its taxable property. The judge of the court in each county appoints a commission of three persons, two of them soldiers, upon whose order this fund is disbursed directly to the soldiers, or to their widows and orphans directly, without any red tape, without a single paper, without any agent or lawyer, or any delay whatever. From the moment the case is opened, it arises until it is relieved with the cash, not five minutes usually elapse, so quickly and so liberally is the fund disbursed. If a soldier dies, \$50 is instantly drawn from the treasury to bury him, and \$10 or \$20 more paid over to the family to meet their pressing wants.

As often as the commission orders it to be done, the money is paid out to the parties needing it. There is no delay, no red tape, no appeal. No talk is made about it. All is done secretly and kindly, with due regard to the feelings of these poor and deserving people, just as if it were done for a noble cause, the spirited soldier and his scarcely less spirited family would suffer starvation and death, before they would accept public charity. The soldier seems charity and hates the word pauper. Whatever he receives, he must get it in part from the State, and he is proud of it, for whom he sacrificed health and fortune and all the hopes of his youth. As a charity, not one cent will he ever receive. Not one. The Nation owes him all this.

It refuses to pay its debt. And so the great State of Ohio, for the sake of her benevolence, steps in and performs the duty thus neglected by the Nation.

Yours in F. C. and L. J. M. DALZIELL.

A Prophetic Dream.

[Philadelphia Times.]
There were only two or three listeners. Mr. Lincoln was in a melancholy, meditative mood, and had been silent for some time. Mrs. Lincoln, who was present, rallied him on his silence and said that he was of spirit. This seemed to arouse him, and, without seeming to notice her ally, he said, in slow and measured tones: "I seem strange how much I am in the Bible about dreams. There are, I think, some sixteen chapters in the Old Testament and four or five in the New in which dreams are mentioned, and there are many other passages scattered throughout the book which refer to visions. If we believe in the Bible we must accept the fact that the old days God and his angels came to men in their sleep and made themselves known in dreams. Nowadays dreams are regarded as very foolish, and are seldom told, except by old women and by young men and maidens in love.

Mrs. Lincoln here remarked: "Why, you look dreadfully solemn. Do you believe in dreams?"
"I can't say that I do," returned Mr. Lincoln, "but I had one the other night which has haunted me ever since. After it occurred the first time I opened the Bible, strange as it may appear, it was at the twenty-fifth chapter of Genesis, which relates the wonderful dream Jacob had. I turned to other passages, and seemed to encounter a dream or a vision wherever I looked. I kept on turning the leaves of the old book, and every where my eye fell upon passages recording in matters strangely in keeping with my thoughts—supernatural visitations, dreams, visions, etc."

He now looked so solemn and dispirited that Mrs. Lincoln exclaimed: "You frightened me! What is the matter?"
"I am afraid," said Mr. Lincoln, observing the effect words had upon his wife, "that I have done wrong to mention the subject at all; but somehow the thing has got possession of me, and, like Banquo's ghost, it will not be driven."

This only increased Mrs. Lincoln's curiosity the more, and while bravely disclaiming any belief in dreams, she strongly urged him to tell the dream which seemed to urge such a hold upon him, being seconded in this by another listener. Mr. Lincoln hesitated, but at length commenced very deliberately, his brow overcast with a shadow of melancholy:
"About ten days ago," said he, "I retired very late. I had been up waiting for important dispatches from the front. I could not have been long in bed when I fell into a slumber, for I was weary. I soon began to dream. There seemed to be a death-like stillness about me. Then I heard subdued sobbing, as if a number of people were weeping. I thought I left my bed and wandered down stairs. There the silence was broken by the same pitiful sobbing, but the mourners were invisible. I went from room to room. No living person was to be seen. The mournful sounds of distress met me as I passed along. It was light in all the rooms; every object was familiar to me, but where were all the people who were grieving as if their hearts would

break? I was puzzled and alarmed. What could be the meaning of all this? Determined to find the cause of a state of things so mysterious and so shocking, I kept on until I arrived at the end room, which I entered. There I met with a sickening surprise. Before me was a catafalque on which rested a corpse wrapped in funeral vestments. Around it were stationed soldiers, who were acting as guards, and there was a throng of people, some gazing mournfully upon the corpse, whose face was covered; others weeping pitifully. "Who is dead in the White House?" I demanded of one of the soldiers. "The President," was his answer. "He was killed by an assassin?" Then came a loud burst of grief from the crowd, which awoke me from my dream. I slept no more that night, and, although it was only a dream, I have been strangely annoyed by it ever since."

"That is horrid!" said Mrs. Lincoln. "I wish you had not told of it. I am glad I don't believe in dreams. Let us try to forget all about it."

"Well," responded Mr. Lincoln, thoughtfully, "it is not more about it, and try to forget all about it."

WARD H. LAMON.

Santa Barbara News.

The work of harvesting the walnut crop on Ellwood Cooper's ranch has just been completed. The entire crop amounted to about 1000 bushels, most of which was shipped to Chicago, Denver and St. Louis and some to San Francisco. Kellogg, Lloyd & Co. yesterday sent to the Santa Barbara agency in Los Angeles some fine specimens of the advocate or alligator pear. The fruit is a native of the West Indies and was grown in the open air on the Las Palmas Rancho in Montecito by E. H. Sawyer.

A suit has been commenced in the Superior Court by A. O. Perkins against Edward Cooper, Hanna A. Hollister and W. W. Hollister, executors, claiming commissions amounting to \$2400 on the estate of the Arlington Hotel, which the plaintiff claims was effected through his agency, and which amount remains unpaid.

J. H. Clancy, foreman of Ellwood Cooper's ranch, was interviewed by our reporter yesterday concerning railroad matters, and said that the terminus of the railroad for the present would be at Ellwood Cooper's ranch, where the round house and turn-table are already located. The grading for the road was finished yesterday, and the track, which will be completed in a few days, is laid to Hollister's ranch.

Education of the Colored Race.

At the American Missionary Association meeting in Portland, Me., last week, Rev. W. F. Stocum of Baltimore presented the report upon the education work of the association. He said: "There are employed in eight States 10,000 colored teachers, and the question is where can these teachers be educated? Nine-tenths of them are trained in the missionary school and over one-half in this association. Dr. Curry, the eminent Southern Baptist, our Minister to Spain, who was formerly so active in promoting education in the South, says that the Congregationalists are doing more than any others in this direction. This great need must be provided for, or we shall have paganism in our own vitals. The country colored schools, as a rule, are in the most rude condition, with wholly unfit buildings and teachers. One-fourth of the race is advancing, but from one-fourth to one-half are rapidly sinking. Do you think it is time to stop your contributions or prayers? Give light, and the question of rights will take care of itself."

Rev. F. M. Emerson of Newport, R. I., said: "Education alone will not do. You may teach a man to print and read, but will his chosen material be the Bible or the Gospel of John? This is what your strenuous effort to send the gospel alongside the spelling-book aims to provide for. We must see to it that their culture is good. Caste prejudice and negroism will have a death grapple before long, and if the gospel is not there to avert harm no one can tell what wreck will follow."

A graduate of Fisk University—Mr. Craswell, who gave an account of his efforts in prohibition work. He read a warm endorsement of Fisk University from a southern white. He said that the American Missionary Association is doing more than any other agency to stimulate the whites as well as the negroes. The Glenn Bill is the strongest possible evidence that the heaven of this association is working. The Georgia legislation should have begun by regulating the relations of the planters with their colored housekeepers.

A colored minister named Van Horn was the next speaker. He said: "Your school at Harvard College toward negroes, one of the professors now being a member of that race."
Dr. F. E. Jenkins of Williamsburg, Ky., one of the missionaries, then said that the field of work was among the mountain whites is a large one, stretching 500 miles north and south by 280 from east to west, with 2,250,000 people, whose condition it is very hard to paint. He drew a picture of their poor huts, and of their primitive life. "We are seeing very cheering signs in our work, but our efforts are only very little compared to what must be done, and done soon."

Educational Reform in England.

Education, writes James Payn in the Independent, has for a long time, as regards the upper classes, been in the hands of importers and exporters. Scotch schools for £10 a year have for generations turned out better educated men than in our public schools for £200, and of late the school boards have shown how inefficient they can be combined with low prices. This last development has put the great educational establishments upon their mettle, and induced them to consider whether a smattering of Greek obtained in twenty years is not better than the knowledge of intellectual culture. The head masters of Harrow, Winchester and Marlboro' have come at last to the sage conclusion that 12 years of age is not enough to begin Greek, and that for a good many boys that tongue is a superfluity. The simple truth is that not one boy in ten understands Greek. Unhappily this act of tardy wisdom has been followed by a retro-spective effect. Think of the generations of unhappy children who have been tortured by that infernal language, and of the imprisonment in such a Greek grammar burnt by the common hangman in every school-yard.

Payn's indignant language might be reinforced by quoting De Quincey's description of the second Lord Shaftesbury, a man whose intellect was developed by classical studies alone, and who was practised daily in talking Latin until he became "the most absolute and undisturbing pedant that perhaps literature has to show. No thought, however beautiful, no image, however magnificent, could conciliate his praise as long as it was

clothed in English, but present him with the most trivial commonplace in Greek, and he unaffectedly fancied them divine." Hence he ridiculed Milton, Dryden, Locke and Shakespeare. How much time and money have been spent in colleges to produce this pedantic perversion of the mind, to create that love of the ignorance of antiquity and indifference to modern enlightenment which are so common among the college-educated classes.

Pottery Work and Ubbin Painting.

[London Queen.]
Of recent years women have taken an active part in the manufacture and decoration of porcelain and faience; but even yet in many potteries only the more mechanical processes, such as transfer printing and burnishing, are entrusted to them. The Messrs. Minton were, we believe, the first firm who fully broke down the barriers of prejudice and erected in the way of women sharing in the higher branches of ceramic art by availing themselves of the assistance of some of the most talented of the students trained at South Kensington, and establishing for them, in close proximity to the Science and Art Schools, a kiln and all the necessary paraphernalia of a pottery. Some excellent work was done in the little colony of artists thus gathered together; but, unfortunately, a fire destroyed the works, and the ladies were dispersed, and, though many of them continue to produce independently magnificent examples of ceramics, no school of women potters could now be classed as among the established industries of England were it not for the enterprise and generous enthusiasm of Sir Henry Doulton, who, in 1873, definitely introduced female work as the mainstay of the decorative department of the Lambeth pottery.

Miss Hannah Barlow, whose admirable and unrivaled etchings of animals were of far more popular fame, was the first lady who took part in the work, and her example has been followed by artists whose names will be handed down to posterity in connection with some of the finest ceramic works of the day. The application to a really practical purpose of cultivated talents, which otherwise would probably only help to swell the already overcrowded ranks of picture painters, is a feature in the Lambeth potteries, the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated; helping, as it does, to bridge over the chasm which at one time existed, and in the minds of some people still most absurdly does exist between the "painter" and the decorative artist. In the exaltation of landscape and figure painters, people have been prone to overlook the equal claims to merit of the decorator, forgetting that many of the greatest masters of the past took an infinite pride in purely decorative art, often giving their best skill to designs for what now, erroneously, are termed "the minor arts."

At present the Messrs. Doulton afford employment for over 200 ladies and young girls, who take part in the various manipulative processes which combine to produce the exquisite work emanating from their potteries. It is a cheering sight to walk through the beautifully lighted and airy studios, and to pause for a moment at the side of some young girl intent upon the art of molding the artistically designed forms which by the hand of another girl are to be applied to the decoration of the various vases, bowls and other ware in process of manufacture. This molding is of necessity to a certain extent of a mechanical nature; but the training it affords in delicate manipulation, and in the subsequent combination of forms, affords an opportunity for the development of individual talent which may in time win for itself a foremost position in the ranks.

No Fool Like an Old Fool.
[Puck.]
Gibbons (who isn't handsome, but thinks he is, and ogles pretty girls): I want to get something which my wife will appreciate. Now, what would you suggest?
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The Times

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
 H. G. OTIS,
 President and General Manager.

ALBERT MCFAUL,
 Vice-President, Treasurer and Business Manager.
 W. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

"The Times" has a larger bona fide
 circulation than any other newspaper
 published in Southern California.

The uniform standard price of the
 TIMES, 2 CENTS
 to all regular newsboys, and
 FIVE CENTS
 to the general public, same as hereto-
 fore.

Republican Municipal Nominations.

(Election Monday, December 3, 1934.)

For Councilmen:
 First Ward.....NEWELL MATHEWS
 Second Ward.....J. M. HANDLER
 Third Ward.....W. H. BONSAAL
 Fourth Ward.....J. W. BROWNING
 Fifth Ward.....JOHN MCILMOIL
 For Members Board of Education:
 I.....C. N. EARL
 II.....R. W. JONES
 III.....CHARLES E. DAY

Non-Partisan Nominations.
 For Board of Probation:
 WILLIAM H. WORKMAN, Chairman.
 ANSON BRUNSON, R. F. DEL VALLE,
 H. SINABAUH, JOHN S. CHAPMAN,
 H. T. HAZARD, G. H. SMITH,
 J. B. TOBERMAN, B. COHN,
 WALTER LINDLEY, WILLIAM VICKERY,
 W. W. ROBINSON, A. F. MACKAY.

CANDIDATES are beginning to bob
 around as light and airy as corks on
 the face of a mill-pond.

The rain still continues. A soft,
 warm, pleasurable rain. Let it patter
 and pelt, there's millions in it.

THE recent panic-law, enacted
 by our sister Republic, whereby the
 wearing of breeches becomes com-
 pulsory, does not apply to the women
 folk.

No "KING CONTRACTORS" anxious
 to get city jobs at fat figures should be
 put within reach of the plecthonic city
 treasury. Burlingame should be de-
 feated.

THERE is hope for Virginia. Official
 returns of the late election show the
 Democratic vote to have been 119,900;
 Republican, 119,480. Democratic ma-
 jority, 420.

THERE is over \$700,000 in the city
 treasury—thanks to the management
 of an honest Council. It will not be
 well to give any Cuddys and Burling-
 ames a chance at it—nor any B.
 Cohns, either.

JUDGE REARDEN wants to resign;
 but he offers his resignation with a
 qualification, to wit, he will step down
 and out if Judge Edmunds is ap-
 pointed in his stead. This is equal to
 giving the retiring judge the power of
 appointment. Gov. Waterman says he
 can't see it in that light. In fact, he
 intimates that he is Governor.

SOMETHING queer about our postal
 arrangements. We get the San Fran-
 cisco papers within twenty-four hours
 after issue, while our country papers
 and Southern California papers gener-
 ally are two, three, four and some-
 times five days off when they reach
 this office. Sacramento is nearly 700
 miles away, yet we receive Sacramento
 papers of a later date than those of
 Pasadena, Santa Ana and Pomona.

THE old Board of Health of San
 Francisco, the members of which were
 ordered to step down and out by the
 action of the Governor in appointing a
 new board, refused to comply. While
 the members of the board are ap-
 pointed by the Governor, the board is
 metropolitan, and a question has been
 raised as to the right of the Governor
 to displace them. Mayor Pond of San
 Francisco stands with the old board,
 and the matter is likely to reach the
 courts.

COL. LEIGH CHAMBERS, a govern-
 ment detective sent to California to
 look up facts and figures relative to the
 Chinese, has come to the conclusion
 that the Mongols are slaves; that they
 are vassals of the Six Companies, and
 that the Six Companies represent the
 mandarins of China; that the vassals
 buy their way into the country; that
 the Six Companies have a big corrup-
 tion fund, and that the officers of the
 port of San Francisco and the police
 and other officers of the Bay City are
 the persons for whose benefit the cor-
 ruption fund is maintained.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Grévy declines to resign his office. ... Revo-
 lutionary demonstrations threatened at
 Paris. ... The Supreme Court declares the
 Santa Cruz water bonds void. ... Dr. Powell
 of Redwood City charged by the Coroner's
 Jury with the willful murder of Editor
 Smith. ... A lynching in Colorado. ... The
 Harlan murder case to go to the jury today.
 ... Completion of the Burlington and Mil-
 waukee system to Cheyenne, Wyo. ... Earth-
 quake in England. ... Section chosen Lord
 Mayor of Dublin. ... Gen. Vallejo pays his
 son's defection at Sonoma. ... The trans-
 continental railroads complete the forma-
 tion of a pool. ... Close of the Prohibition
 conference at Chicago. ... Annual report of
 the Comptroller of the Currency. ... Actor
 Dixey denies that he was felled at a dice
 game. ... Yves and Stayer to be prosecuted
 for appropriating railway securities. ... Pro-
 ceedings in the Harper trial at Cincin-
 nati. ... Reports of the rainfall in
 California. ... Judge Beatty resigns as
 trustee of the State Library. ... The Stren-
 ghton telegraphic company. ... Cincinnati
 burned out. ... Jake Sharp released on
 bail. ... Events on the turf. ... The Soldiers'
 Home managers at San Diego. ... A Chinese
 high-binder murdered at San Francisco. ...
 A statue of Garfield unveiled at Cincinnati.
 ... Two convicts escape from San Quentin.
 ... Two murderers arraigned at San Fran-
 cisco. ... McComb gains a point. ...
 Probable murder at San Diego. ... Statement
 of the public debt. ... The California and
 Oregon Railroad celebration set for the 10th
 inst.

OUR ANNUAL TRADE NUMBER.

The Annual Trade Number of THE TIMES,
 to be issued January 1, 1935, will be a
 paper of thirty-two pages, with a guaran-
 teed circulation of 20,000 copies. It will be
 devoted to the progress of Southern Cali-
 fornia during the year drawing to a close,
 and will give a general résumé of the re-
 sources and advantages of this portion of
 the State. Advertisements and business
 reading notices, to secure insertion in this
 number, must be in hand early, as the date
 fixed for the first forms to go to press is
 December 15th. An agent of THE TIMES
 will wait upon business men and solicit
 their favors.

STATISTICS OF BUILDING.

In the Annual Trade Number of THE
 TIMES, to be issued January 1, 1935, it is
 desired to present as full statistics as pos-
 sible of the building operations in Los An-
 geles during the year now drawing to a close.
 Unfortunately, there is no official record of
 these new structures, as the city govern-
 ment has no superintendent of buildings.
 The lists furnished by the architects com-
 prehend only the more important edifices
 and are notably incomplete. THE TIMES
 heretofore appeals directly to owners and
 builders, requesting that each furnish a
 concise statement of any building or build-
 ings erected for him, or by him, during the
 year. The statement should embrace the
 following facts:

1. Owner's name.
2. Character of building, whether of brick
 or stone, residence or business house.
3. Number of stories.
4. Number of apartments.
5. Cost and location.

It is for the interest of all that an ade-
 quate showing be made of this phase of the
 city's progress, and we therefore request
 the cooperation of all who have had to do
 with house-building.

The lists should be left at the TIMES
 office or forwarded through the mail before
 December 10th.

Partisan Politics—European vs. American.

The conduct of partisan politics in
 Europe differs widely from the Ameri-
 can method. In England, Ireland
 and Scotland partisan politics partakes
 of the factional rancor of bygone cen-
 turies. Sectional, religious, family
 and personal feuds are injected, and
 the sullen and bitter ferocity with
 which the political battles of Britain
 are fought is something as amazing to
 the American as the good-natured roar
 and roll of American politics amazes
 the British. The factional spirit dis-
 played in the conduct of partisan poli-
 tics in Britain is not to be attributed to
 the "ignorance" of the voting masses,
 but rather to the constant endeavor of
 the classes to maintain their ascendancy
 over the masses, and the newness
 of the principle of majority rule.

This is true of the early Americans.
 For years the principle of majority rule
 was not understood nor was its right-
 eousness acknowledged by the Ameri-
 can masses, and the spirit of resistance
 was strong among the Americans of
 Washington's time as it is today among
 the British people. It required time
 and practice as well as education to
 familiarize the masses with the uses of
 the ballot and to bring them to recog-
 nize and acknowledge the majesty of
 the majority.

As with the people of this country,
 so with the people of the British Isles.
 The electors will require time and
 practice to become familiar with the
 ballot and its uses.

Party spirit is likely to run very high
 in Great Britain for many years to
 come, the meaning of the will of ma-
 jorities being as yet imperfectly under-
 stood by either side. To most English
 politicians a political victory is only an
 opportunity to wreak partisan ven-
 geance upon political opponents. More
 political legislation is always the result
 of party success. The Crimes Act, for
 instance, was only a measure of party
 vengeance, in the prosecution of which
 a whole people is made to suffer that
 Salisbury, Hartington and Chamberlain
 might be gratified.

Malignant misrepresentation enters
 into English politics to an extent that
 in this country would be impossible.
 Every measure of reform is treated by
 its opponents as a blow aimed at the
 State. When disestablishment in
 Ireland was a question religious bigotry
 was invoked against it, because it was
 said the Church of England was in
 danger.

Home rule is falsely represented to
 the bigoted partisan as meaning separa-
 tion—danger to the empire.
 The Welsh, who are non-conformists,
 seek to be freed of the incubus of a
 political church, and refuse to be
 religiously saddled with the support of
 State parsons whose doctrines they do
 not believe and for whose personality
 they have no respect; and immediately
 the cry is raised that the church is in

danger. It is to the interest of the
 privileged classes to feed these misun-
 derstandings and feuds, and they feed
 them.

In America agitation ceases with the
 coming of election day and remains
 dormant until the opening of the next
 campaign. In England it never ceases.
 The close of the elections for one
 Parliament simply gives way for agita-
 tion and preparation for the next. The
 day will come, however, as it has come
 in America, when the people of Britain
 will fully recognize and peacefully
 acknowledge the majesty of majorities.

The Third Ward.

In the Third Ward the Democrats
 have made two good nominations for
 the Council. Republicans who cannot
 stomach E. C. Burlingame—and there
 are scores of such—may safely cast
 their ballots for John F. Humphreys.
 He is a man of integrity, standing,
 character, brains and business train-
 ing. He has experience in municipal
 affairs, having served at one time as
 Mayor of Leadville, Colo. He would
 make a good Councilman for the city
 of Los Angeles. We endorse him.
 Democrat though he is, for good local
 government is the paramount con-
 sideration.

Keep Him Out.

Running through the hills from the
 upper Southern Pacific Railroad bridge to
 the California Central Railroad bridge,
 is the deserted old tunnel in which
 \$40,000 of the city's money was won-
 tantly thrown away in 1917-78. B.
 Cohn, then in the Council, engineered
 the scheme. The pile-dam and the
 east side ditch were also his schemes.
 The whole thing cost the city between
 \$60,000 and \$70,000, and was never of
 any use. Cohn now wants to get into
 the Council again to finance with the
 present \$700,000 treasury. If the voters
 of the Fourth Ward have any business
 sense they will freeze him out.

The French New Deal.

The French people are mercurial
 and fully as "omartian" as the average
 white man.

Yesterday the French Deputies were
 to receive the resignation of President
 Grévy, and the Senate and Chamber of
 Deputies were to elect a new President
 today.

The programme has been changed,
 however. Instead of resigning, Grévy
 proposes to hold the fort; and the Rad-
 icals, who were mainly instrumental in
 bringing about the present crisis, are
 at his feet. They have taken alarm at
 the great strength so suddenly de-
 veloped by Grévy, whom they regard as
 their greatest enemy, and are now more
 than willing that Grévy should hold
 the fort; not that they have con-
 ceived any newborn love for the Presi-
 dential octogenarian, but that they
 hate and fear Grévy.

Clemenceau, the leader of the Rad-
 icals, the man who forced the fight on
 the President, is now seeking a com-
 promise; but the stern old man will
 have no compromise. The crisis was
 forced upon a false issue, and Grévy
 declares that he is not responsible for
 the situation and that, from his stand-
 point, there is nothing to compromise.
 Ferry, the man whom the Radical
 fiasco unintentionally brought forward
 for the Presidency, stands badly with
 the masses; so badly in fact that it is
 doubtful if his election could be tied
 over without bloodshed.

Paris has been flooded with placards
 denouncing Ferry. He is referred to
 as "Ferry, the famine breeder; Ferry,
 the Toulonier; Ferry, the valet of
 Bismarck. From all of which it would
 seem that Ferry is a pretty good man
 for France to leave out of her Presi-
 dential calculation.

Look at That Picture and Then on This.

"Shorty" Simpson was a native of
 Baltimore, the son of respectable and
 well-to-do parents. He served honor-
 ably in the United States Navy and
 settled in San Francisco.

In San Francisco Simpson fell under
 the influence of Christopher A. Buckley
 and became one of the most noted of
 his lambs.

Simpson proved to be a daring and
 faithful follower of an unprincipled
 master, and in the course of time,
 landed in San Quentin. Good behavior
 and heroic action at the San Quentin
 fire secured his pardon, and he returned
 to San Francisco.

"Shorty" Simpson was again enrolled
 among the lambs. Again he became
 the most noted and desperate of the
 gang. The Buckley people wanted to
 oust an official in the City Cemetery.
 In the endeavor to oust the said
 official the war waxed bitter, and at
 last "Shorty" Simpson, accompanied by
 a brother lamb, set upon the man
 while he was engaged in his graveyard
 duties and beat him nigh unto death.

"Shorty" was arrested, charged with
 assault to murder. Prosecution was
 pressed, and the shadow of San Que-
 nten so weighed upon the spirit of Buck-
 ley's fighting lamb that he committed
 suicide by taking poison.

An ignominious death ended Simp-
 son's career, but the man whom he
 served still lives, and lives in affluence
 and ease upon the proceeds of deeds
 done by "Shorty" Simpson and his
 kind.

Daniel Joseph Creighton is the son
 of poor but honorable people. He has
 a young wife and a little brood of baby
 children. He is a big, soft, ignorant
 young fellow, possessed of brute
 strength and brute pluck, and nothing
 more.

The Nucleus Club, the machine
 whereby Christopher A. Buckley man-
 aged the politics of the Thirty-fifth and
 Thirty-sixth San Francisco Assembly
 districts, revolved. "Jim" Neal, a
 member of Buckley's Democratic City
 Central Committee, was the leader of
 the revolt. Neal was a live man and a
 fighter, and to down him Buckley em-
 ployed "Dick" Creighton.

"Dick" proved to be a bold and re-
 liable lamb. He was employed in
 working one racket and another until
 he was run afoul of the jury-fixing job.
 He is now a homeless wanderer, a
 fugitive from justice, separated, per-

haps forever, from the arms of his
 childhood, from his aged and sorrow-
 ing mother, his old and stalwart
 father, his young wife and innocent
 babes.

But the boss whom he served
 is still to the fore, and in broadcloth
 and riding in luxury—luxury secured
 by the proceeds of deeds performed by
 such witless tools as Simpson and
 Creighton. Creighton is not naturally
 a bad man. Under other circumstances
 and under other influences he might
 have become an honorable and useful
 citizen. But the stigma of crime is
 upon him, and contact with the "Blind
 White Devil" has damned him forever.

Dolly Varden Prophets.

The Sacramento Record-Union is
 hugely pleased with the stand Presi-
 dent Cleveland has taken in opposi-
 tion to the Pacific Railroad Commis-
 sion of Inquiry, and says:

"The President is distinguished to in-
 dorse the 'titanic' procedure of the Pacific
 Railroad Commission of Inquiry, and pro-
 poses not to recognize its schemes of con-
 fection. The President cannot see, prob-
 ably, wherein the country would gain by
 any crippling of the transcontinental rail-
 roads. He believes, we are told, that an ex-
 tension of time should be given for the
 financial adjustment between the roads and
 the Federal Government. In the mean-
 while will be brought forward the plan for
 a tribunal to hear and report upon the
 equitable claims of the roads. When these
 are fully set forth the country will recog-
 nize, as the more thoughtful already do, that
 when the Nation aided these roads the
 thought of repayment with added interest
 did not enter into the estimate as any con-
 siderable factor, and that the Government
 is really no loser if it foregoes its claims."

Since the Record-Union is the prop-
 erty of the Central Pacific Railroad
 Company, the above may be under-
 stood as the ipse dixit of the repre-
 sentatives of that company.

Time and again, in years gone by, the
 Central Pacific Railroad Company has
 been accused of the intention of
 defrauding the Government by not pay-
 ing the accruing interest on the bonds
 issued in its favor.

When Booth, Estee, Swift and others
 organized the Dolly Varden faction of
 the Republican party, the charge was
 boldly made that the Central Pacific
 Railroad Company not only intended
 to defraud the Government of interest,
 but that it intended to wear out and
 vitiate all claims of the Government.

On that accusation the State was
 carried for Booth, and Creed Hammond,
 now the head counselor for the Central
 Pacific Railroad, was elected to the Senate.
 Time changes, and men and things
 change; but the intention of the giant
 monopoly has not changed. Judging
 from the utterances of the Central
 Pacific Company's mouthpiece, the
 Record-Union, the great N. C. B.
 cuttlefish never intends to pay the
 Government interest or principal.
 How prophetic were the words of the
 Dolly Varden leaders!

C. P. HUNTINGTON is, next to Leland
 Stanford, the big gun of the Central
 Pacific Railroad Company. He is a
 creditor to the Chesapeake and Ohio
 Railroad. That company is in the self-
 same position, relative to Mr. Hunting-
 ton, as is the Central Pacific Railroad
 Company to the United States Govern-
 ment—i. e., it will not or cannot pay
 interest on principal; and C. P. Hun-
 tington, Central Pacific Railroad Hun-
 tington, demands that the Chesapeake
 and Ohio road be placed in the hands
 of a receiver. Huntington's demand
 should be granted. Railroad companies
 should be made to pay their debts.
 When Mr. Huntington's request is
 granted, why not give him a dose of
 his own medicine by placing the Cen-
 tral Pacific Railroad in the hands of a
 receiver? Sauce for the goose is sauce
 for the gander; or, at least, it ought
 to be.

The Express, evidently speaking by
 authority, in its sketch of E. C. Burlingame,
 says:

"He is now grading the road for the new
 railroad from Los Angeles to Santa Monica,
 known as the Los Angeles County Rail-
 road, and building a \$50,000 levee for
 the city on the river front. His business
 for the past years has aggregated \$500,000,
 and has in his employ continually from 80
 to 1000 men, with 500 teams (1000 head
 of horses and mules)."

Mr. Burlingame has
 a man whom he calls only "prophet" as a
 capitalist, but this fact does not prevent
 him from visiting daily his fifteen camps,
 riding, on an average about seventy-five
 miles.

Jesso. Leaving all other questions

aside, it would be pretty handy for Mr.
 Burlingame to sit in Council, where
 he could help engineer the city con-
 tracts into his own camp, eh?

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Al-

h-koon of Swat, in his efforts to displace
 Gen. Vandever from his rightful seat
 in Congress, receives the following ab-
 encouragement from the San Francisco
 Chronicle:

"The style of the brief presented by Jo-
 seph L. Lynch in his capacity as coun-
 sel for the defendant, is a masterpiece of
 verbiage and is a most excellent exam-
 ple of the kind of pleading that should be
 avoided in the future."

It is a pity that the House to admit
 a man who has been so soundly rebuffed
 to be found in this brief. Some fine day
 he would fill a number of the Record with
 an effusion that would rival the famous poem
 by Macaulay of Montana.

Joseph is nothing if not flamboyant,
 florid and feigned in verbal virility.

THE Herald, Democratic organ,
 which now wants B. Cohn elected to
 Council, said of him editorially De-
 cember 3, 1932:

"This fine exemplar of the Judas Iscariot
 of the Jewish variety, who, to the ut-
 most of his evil genius, was laying the
 wires. Only an ingrained and in-
 exorable treachery could explain this
 action of Mr. B. Cohn."

Today Mr. B. Cohn is a melancholy example of a man
 who has taken a contract to betray his
 friends, and who finds himself unable to
 deliver the goods. He is in the same
 predicament this local manipulator and
 handler of false political dice should be
 made to feel in his own case.

And so on for quantity.

T. J. CUDDY's nomination for the
 Council was made by the hardest gang
 of pimps, thugs, blacklegs and rock-
 rollers that ever gathered here. It is
 a stretch in the nostrils of every de-
 cent Democrat in the city. They will
 vote, with all other good citizens in the
 Second Ward, for Octavius Morgan
 (Rep.), who is an honest man and a
 capable one.

THE march of the prohibition idea
 seems to have stimulated the inventive
 powers of the Los Angeles gaudier.
 "The St. John cocktail" is now adver-
 tised on Main street. The St. John is

said to be barren of alcohol, but,
 strange to relate, gas does make a
 man feel like a Democratic canon; the
 second makes him think that the
 lighted end of his own cigar is the
 headlight of a locomotive, while the
 third converts it into a torchlight
 procession.

IN the First Ward the Republicans
 have two good men, and strong candi-
 dates, in the persons of F. G. Handle
 and Newell Mathews. Elect them
 both to the Council.

A FELLOW that will colonize a Re-
 publican caucus with imported ditch-
 diggers isn't the man for Republicans
 to put in Council.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE STATE.

J. M. Sullivan of Sacramento is in San
 Diego.
 Judge S. C. Denison was in Woodland on
 Tuesday.

Hon. Allen Henry was in Sacramento dur-
 ing the week.
 L. B. McWhirter, a lawyer of Sacramento,
 is in the Bay City.

Dr. H. K. Macomber of Pasadena was in
 San Francisco on the 30th.
 M. P. O'Connor, a capitalist of San Jose,
 is journeying in San Francisco.

D. Hathon of San Bernardino was at the
 Baldwin, San Francisco, on the 30th.
 A. N. Town and wife attended the recent
 funeral of J. H. Carroll at Sacramento.

C. M. Gregory, a wine man of Napa, was
 at the Grand, San Francisco, on the 30th.
 Hon. Fred Cox of Sacramento, who has
 been visiting Fresno, has returned to his
 home.

David Lubin, a prominent merchant of
 Sacramento, is at San Diego in quest of
 health.

City and County Attorney Flournoy of
 San Francisco is confined to his house by
 sickness.

S. B. Higbee, a mining man of Nevada,
 was registered at the Palace, San Fran-
 cisco, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Fox of San Diego,
 who have been for the past six months on a
 tour of the Eastern and Northern States,
 have returned home.

Hon. C. A. Garter, the well-known Red
 Bluff attorney, is in Sacramento working on
 the case of the county seat of Shasta county,
 which has not yet been fully settled.

Postmaster Bryan of San Francisco will
 issue in a few days a circular containing
 instructions received from Washington re-
 garding second, third and fourth class mail
 matter.

SAMUEL D. HOVEY.

Correction of an Unintentional In-
 justice to an Honorable Man.

THE TIMES of November 19th contained
 an editorial attack on gift swindlers, town-
 ship takes, and on different parties named

[illegible]

M'GINLEY'S FATE.

ACIDENTALLY SHOT AT SIERRA MADRE YESTERDAY.

The President of the Carpenters' Union Killed by a Falling Winchester, While Hunting Near His Camp—The Inquest.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning Frank P. McGinley, a well-known mechanic of this city, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting near Sierra Madre. Mr. McGinley had been acting as foreman of a gang of carpenters at work on the residence of A. F. Voshburgh, at Sierra Madre. Yesterday morning he arose about 5:30 o'clock, and taking his Winchester rifle, told a friend of his who slept with him, Frank Gamble, that he was going out to shoot a rabbit or two for breakfast. McGinley went out and in due time the men got up and prepared for breakfast. Shortly after McGinley returned, and after going into the shanty in which the men were living, went out again. While awaiting his return the men were startled by hearing the report of a gun, and looking toward the spot where McGinley had been seen, Gamble was horrified at observing him lying on the ground writhing in apparently great agony. He called out: "I am shot." The men rushed toward McGinley, and Gamble reaching him first placed his head in his lap and asked him what was the matter. He expired almost immediately in his friend's arms. The body was immediately conveyed to the shanty and placed on a couch, and a physician summoned, but McGinley was dead before he arrived. A large rock lies at the point where the fatal shot was fired, and it is believed that in stumbling over this rock, it struck the hammer of the gun, causing it to be discharged, the bullet crushing through the abdomen about an inch below the navel, making a fearful wound. The hammer shows where it hit the rock. Frank McGinley was a native of Boston, but came here from Denver, Colo., about three years ago. He was a good mechanic, and was active in all labor organizations. He has been president of the Carpenters' Union of this city for some time, and held that position at the time of his death. He was also prominently identified with the Knights of Labor, and took an active part in their deliberations. The deceased leaves an aged father and mother to mourn his loss, as well as a large circle of friends.

CONCERNING MR. BOYCE.

The Altercation of Wednesday—Some Facts and Opinions.

In an evening paper of yesterday H. H. Boyce published a "card" in reply to the exposed made in THE TIMES of his divorce record, the object being to try to break the terrible force of that certified exhibit of his crooked marital career. In his card Boyce recites a compact which he claims to have made with his wife, by which they mutually agreed to separate. The date of this paper—which seems on its face to show collusion—is 1886; but the date of the decree of divorce is 1870, showing that the court had at last intervened for the relief of the wife by granting her prayer. Rather curiously, incoherently and idiotically, Mr. Boyce forwards his "card" as "a complete answer to the repeated charges made by THE TIMES" against him; but the charges brought and proved in court he makes no attempt to deny. There is no attempt, or pretense of, to attempt to attack the truthfulness of the court record in his case; no assault upon the findings of the Master in Chancery or upon the decree of the Court. It is these formidable facts to which Mr. Boyce makes no complete answer, or any answer at all. The logical conclusion is that those facts are undeniable and undeniable.

In the same card Boyce denies vehemently that he was struck by Charles F. Luman with a cane while in front of the Luman Hotel on Wednesday evening. In his denial he laments that he has no proof that he was not struck, lies in the fact that his assistant "still lives." This rhetorical flourish was designed to be very terrible, as well as very true, but it is simply foolish. The fact is the reverse of what Mr. Boyce asserts. He was struck, but made off in a hurry.

The comparatively insignificant affair and altercation has caused more gossip on the streets than its importance warrants. A running summary of developed sentiment "slices up" the popular idea of this ill-fated man, who indiscreetly permitted his uncontrollable rage to draw him into the employment of language that he has shown himself unable or unwilling to defend.

"There is very little in this man Boyce," said one citizen. "This person had a temper, as that Illinois court found him to be, seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in his personal relations. He is continually getting himself into trouble. His malignant temper is constantly gaining victories over the rest of him, and there is no wonder that he is unhappy."

"His insane and all-consuming ambition to 'run' everything in sight arouses resentments among his associates, over whom he dominates like a puffed-up pedagogue, and when they won't mind, he grows furious, and becomes more and more offensive."

"No remonstrance or advice restrains him."

"It does not seem to ever dawn upon his mind that it behooves a person with a vulnerable record to be cautious about his words and acts; to curb his unruly tongue and lasso, his unskilled pen; to go slow in suits upon better men, whom he vainly overthrew, that he may have a chance in his consuming desire to 'run' cities, business, society, and."

"of wisdom for Mr. 'ed but hopeless' he is not 'nately."

main, and they came through to this city, where the porter helped lift them from the Pullman. There was no grudge in the matter, and the scribbles did not mention Crafts's misconduct with women until several weeks later, when the Tribune itself had mentioned the case very vaguely, but gave no names. Suspicion thereby rested on every Pullman conductor on the road; and THE TIMES finally published Crafts's name at the request of innocent conductors who desired to be relieved from suspicion. The assertions can be backed up, too.

Base-Ball.
The Stocktons will cross bats with the Los Angeles team at the Sixth-street ball grounds tomorrow afternoon. Following will be the batting order:
Los Angeles. Positions. Stocktons.
McCarthy.....Pitcher.....Flynn
Graves.....Catcher.....DeFangler
Stockwell.....1st Base.....Beckley
Quest.....2d Base.....Redmond
Whitehead.....3d Base.....Selma
Bright.....Shortstop.....Hayes
Winnick.....Leftfield.....Cross
Dorsey.....Centerfield.....Reeder
Duryea.....Rightfield.....Moore

PERSONAL NOTES.

Alexander Flores of Mexico is at the St. Elmo.

W. B. Wilschra sailed for San Diego yesterday.

W. H. Snedaker went north by rail yesterday.

Boas Buckley and his lambs left for San Francisco yesterday.

H. McCre, a prominent business man of Memphis, Tenn., is registered at the Hotel Oxford.

Thomas C. Willis, formerly traveling passenger agent of the Donahue line, has accepted a position as business manager of the Hotel Oxford.

John M. Morton, formerly Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, and now a leading insurance man of that city, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday—his first visit to the southern metropolis.

Dr. J. R. Henderson and wife, Mrs. H. M. Miles and Miss Bond, all of Boston are at the Hotel Oxford. They will remain a short time in Southern California before they return to Florida for the winter.

S. B. Hall, the well-known news agent of Santa Monica, has been appointed sole agent for THE TIMES at Santa Monica.

Any orders left with him for THE TIMES will insure a prompt and regular delivery of the paper in any part of Santa Monica.

A. L. Welch and Donald Fletcher, two prominent capitalists of Denver, who have invested considerably here last year, are back to look at their property, and are registered at the Nadeau. Mr. Welch is a retired merchant, and Mr. Fletcher a heavy real-estate dealer.

Judge P. P. Wilcox of Denver, who is now in San Diego, looking over the little Bay City, writes to a friend here that he is being built up very rapidly.

The flour and lumber industries foot up \$40,000,000 per year.

Mr. Atkinson has estimated that \$180,000,000 have been loaned on western farm mortgages, and that the number of outstanding mortgages is \$1,000.

His returns from a great many quarters show that the rate of interest has declined from 10 per cent. to 6 and 7 per cent., and that the present condition of the farmers' indebtedness will spread and almost universal prosperity.

Briefs.

Registration is going forward rapidly.

Tomorrow is Monrovia's incorporation election.

The fees of the Sheriff's office for November were \$602.50.

The Santa Fe overland due last night is fourteen hours late.

The Daily Advertiser came out yesterday as an evening paper.

Quarr & Maudlin open their jewelry store at 211 South Spring, tomorrow.

Two big mails from the East arrived yesterday. The general delivery was open at 3 p.m.

A Simpson M. E. Church social will be held at Judge R. M. Widney's residence this evening.

Prof. Fittell delivers another of his interesting lectures on the history of music, this evening, at Bartlett's music room.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bricklayers' Union was held last night at the Hubert Hall, in the Downey block.

At 1:30 p.m. yesterday a slight sprinkle began. It increased to a good rain, and during the night a large amount of water fell.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society returns thanks to St. Paul Episcopal Church for \$20, the amount of their Thanksgiving offering.

The asphaltum paving on the south side of Court street is nearly complete. The steam roller continues to attract daily crowds.

The fifth California party, run by the Southern Pacific over the Sunset route, left Boston Tuesday at 3 p.m. with 330 people.

They are due in Los Angeles Monday night.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday removed its branch office at 339 North Main street to 255 North Main, in the same quarters with the District Telegraph.

An executive meeting of the Republican City Central Committee was held last night at Justice Austin's courtroom. No business of public interest was transacted, so the committee adjourned.

Notwithstanding the fact that the streets were almost impassable last night on account of the young rivers that were flowing down the gutters, drunks rolled around in a most reckless manner.

Didn't Drown.

At 10:30 o'clock last night Officer Romans found old John Reynolds lying in the gutter on Spring street, near First. A good-sized stream of water was passing over his body, and had not his head been resting on the sidewalk, John would never have trained another horse at the race track. Four or five inches of water was running over his body. He was put in a hack and sent to the race track to sober up.

Wine-Must.

During the past few weeks J. de Bavth Shorb has shipped 830 barrels of wine-must to New York to be sent to Europe.

The barrels contain fifty gallons each, and the whole lot will turn out 169,000 gallons of wine, which will be put on the market this spring.

Anti-Saloon.

anti-saloon meeting will be held this evening at the First Congregational Church, and Hill streets. Rev. C. C. Hall of the Simpson is the speaker.

Dead.

At 34 Buena Vista street, in this city, Otis J. Simpkins, a native of Santa Fe, died last night.

He was 45 years of age, and was a well-known and popular man in the city.

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was filled with water by the heavy rain. It was feared at one time that the basement of the bank building would be flooded. Men were put to work, and the danger was averted.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

During the past year 1000 miles of track were laid in India.

A large piano manufacturing is to be built at Atlanta, Ga., and a trunk factory at Dallas, Tex.

In a great many cases the hardware manufacturers in New England are running day and night.

There is a proposition among British coal producers to restrict the output to the extent of 20,000,000 tons per annum.

The Pullmans have added a shop 300 feet square, and forty-five cars can be built at one time. The force will be increased 500 men.

Morton county, Dak., farmers say there is more money in raising flax and sending it to Minneapolis than in raising wheat and shipping it to Duluth.

A Lancaster, Pa., paper says that steel works are at once to be erected at Lebanon, which, when completed, will give employment to several hundred men.

Edison's electric locomotives are attracting great attention in England. Six of them have been running on a short line, and favorable comments are being made.

Labor is in great demand throughout the Southwest, and in less than a month an outflow will set in from the far North—where outside operations will be terminated by cold weather—to the Southwest.

The Maine corn-packers have increased their canned corn packing 25 per cent. One Portland company packed nearly 5,000,000 cans, and the product of 16,000 acres of corn is consumed in eighty-two canning establishments.

A wood-pulp manufacturer of Mechanicsville, N. Y., claims to have invented seamless wood-fiber piping and tubing which is impervious to acids and moisture, and practically indestructible. It is of great strength, and he thinks it will supersede iron pipe.

Minneapolis is becoming a very important manufacturing center in the Northwest. Among the industries are boots and shoes, clothing, paper, glass, brick, leather and all kinds of planing-mill work. The reason is that power is cheap, and the surrounding country is being built up very rapidly.

The flour and lumber industries foot up \$40,000,000 per year.

Mr. Atkinson has estimated that \$180,000,000 have been loaned on western farm mortgages, and that the number of outstanding mortgages is \$1,000.

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Baby Elephants.

How the young elephants in a large herd escape from being crushed is something of a mystery, as they are almost continually in motion; but when a herd is alarmed the young almost immediately disappear. A close observer would see that each baby was trotting along directly beneath its mother, sometimes between her legs.

On the march, when a little elephant is born in the herd, they stop a day or two to allow it time to exercise its little limbs and gain strength, and then they press on, the mother and the babies in front, the old tuskers following in the rear, but ready to rush forward at the first alarm. When rocky or hilly places are reached the little ones are helped up by the mothers, who push them from behind and in various ways; but when a river has to be forded or swam a comical sight ensues.

The stream may be very rapid and rough, as the Indian rivers often are after a rain, and at such a place the babies would hardly be able to keep up with the rest, so the mothers and fathers help them. At first all plunge boldly in—both old and young—and when the old elephants reach deep water, where they have to swim, the young scramble upon their backs, and sit astride, sometimes two being so in this position. But the very young elephants often require a little more care and attention, so they are held either upon the tusks of the father, or grasped in the trunk of the mother, and held over or just at the surface of the water. Such a sight is a curious one, to say the least—the great elephants, almost hidden beneath the water, here and there a young one, seeming to walk on the water, resting upon a submerged rock, or held aloft, while the dark waters roar below.

Iron Lace.

Beautiful lace and other figures of the most delicate description are now made upon iron castings by a most far-sighted process.

Fabric—common lace—is first carbonized, then laid upon the inner surface of the mould into which the molten metal is to be poured. It is found that molten iron can be run upon the most delicate fiber, and the lace is carbonized without injuring the carbonized fabric, every thread of which is thus produced in delicate lines upon the casting.

The uniform price of THE TIMES to all newsboys is now, as heretofore, two (2) cents per copy. The regular price to the public is five (5) cents per copy, which newsboys are authorized to charge.

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